

from lymphadenoma or lymphosarcoma, as well as from acute lymphadenitis, which have nothing to do with tuberculosis.

[In the course of a discussion, Dr. E. E. Ivanoff, agreeing with the speaker, said that "scrofula" represented singly "a terminological anachronism." During his extensive hospital practice, embracing about 2000 stationary cases, he had not yet met with a simple case of so-called "scrofula" excluding a correct diagnosis of tuberculosis.] Valerius Idelson.

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## REVIEW.

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**W. D. MILLER** (Berlin).—**The Micro-Organisms of the Oral Cavity, and the Local and General Diseases which are produced by them.** *Leipzig, bei Georg Thieme, 305 pp., with 112 woodcuts in the text, and one chromo-lithographic table.*

THIS book, written by a well-known dentist, and consequently primarily dealing with matters regarding the teeth, is of the greatest interest to all whose practice concerns the mouth and its neighbourhood, especially in our time when the knowledge of pathological micro-organisms is the basis of rational therapeutics. The microbes of the mouth are often inspired or swallowed, so that, as the author proves, many diseases of the intestinal and respiratory tracts may arise in this manner. In the first part of the work the author gives a description of the different forms of bacteria—their physiology, their struggle of life, and their relation to external influences, and chemical and physical agencies. The second chapter describes the influence of the contents of the mouth, mucus, teeth, etc., on the life of the micro-organisms. The third chapter describes the different bacteria and cocci of the oral cavity. To those already known, the author has by his researches added some very interesting new organisms. The fourth chapter treats of the relation of the micro-organisms to fermentative processes; the fifth to the eighth chapters, with their relation to their dental caries. The second part treats of the pathogenic micro-organisms, and the diseases produced by them. The ninth chapter treats of the fluids of the mouth as carriers of toxic matters and parasitic pathological microbes. The near relation between the fifth nerve and the ganglia ciliare, oticum, spheno-palatinum, and sub-maxillare, declares frequent reflex neuroses of the neighbouring organs, and the frequent presence of infectious microbes in the oral cavity and carious teeth the frequency of infectious disease produced by them.

Examinations have shown that human saliva produces infections on subcutaneous injection. This is caused by the presence of pathogenic organisms, especially by the so-called micrococcus of sputum septicæmia. The author describes the bacillus crassus sputigenus, staphylococcus and streptococcus pyogenes, micrococcus tetragenus found by other

observers, and then describes some organisms discovered by himself, such as *micrococcus gingivæ pyogenes*, *bacterium gingivæ pyogenes*, *bacillus dentalis irridans*, *bacillus pulpæ pyogenes*. The organisms of the oral cavity may produce general disease in several ways: (1) By traumata of the mucous membranes, such as septic infections following extraction of teeth. The author describes some fatal cases, and recommends strong antiseptics to prevent it. (2) Gangrenous dental pulp often produces inflammation of the jaw, and diseases of the nose and antrum of Highmore, and frequently inflammations of the lymphatic glands. (3) Diseases produced by the direct effect of the organisms on the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx. Inflammatory processes of the mucous membranes of the pharynx, and chronic catarrhs of the whole intestinal tube, may be caused by the fermentative effect of the organisms on the fluids of the mouth. (4) By aspiration of the bacilli and their products septic processes in the lungs, such as gangrene and pneumonia, may be caused. The author communicates his experiments, which prove the bad effects which follow the inoculation of the organisms on the contents of the stomach and intestines, and gives an extensive description of *pyorrhœa gingivalis*, a disease produced by special bacteria. The presence of certain specific pathogenic organisms in the oral cavity can prove stomatomycosis, sarcinea, mycosis tonsillaris, stomatitis ulcerosa, phlegmonosa, diphtheria, pneumonia, syphilis, typhus, and actino-mycosis. The last chapter gives some remarks on "Spross, Schimmel, and Spaltpilze."

Michael.

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#### THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, 1889.

AT the meeting of this Congress to be held in Berlin, from the 4th to the 10th August, 1890, there will be eighteen sub-sections, the 12th of which will be that of laryngology and rhinology. It will be presided over by Professor B. Fraenkel, of Berlin, and the organising committee of the sub-section will be Drs. Beschorner (Dresden), B. Fraenkel (Berlin), Gottstein (Breslau), A. Hartmann (Berlin), Jurasz (Heidelberg), H. Krause (Berlin), Michael (Hamburg), Schech (Munich), and M. Schmidt (Frankfort-on-Maine).